

REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 2, 6-16, and 20-26 are pending in this application. Claims 3-5 and 17-19 are canceled by the present response without prejudice.

Claims 1-12, 14-22, and 24-26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over U.S. patent 6,476,833 to Moshfeghi in view of U.S. patent 7,185,290 B2 to Cadiz et al. (herein "Cadiz"). Claims 13 and 23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Moshfeghi in view of Cadiz as applied to claims 1-12, 14, 17-22, and 24-26, and further in view of U.S. patent 6,366,919 B2 to O'Kane, Jr. et al. (herein "O'Kane").

Addressing the above-noted rejections, those rejections are traversed by the present response.

The claims are amended by the present response to clarify features recited therein. Specifically, independent claim 1 now clarifies the determination part determines for at least one of the display sections whether the information to be contained in a current display section satisfies a prescribed condition based on display configuration definition information and "indicating whether information contained in the current display section has been updated". Independent claim 1 now also clarifies the display data creating part automatically changes a display format of the current display section to enhance visual recognition if the information to be contained in the current display section "has been updated". The other independent claims are similarly amended as in independent claim 1 noted above, and certain of the dependent claims are canceled without prejudice or amended to be consistent with the changes to the independent claims.

The presently submitted claim amendments are believed to be fully supported by the original specification for example in Figures 4-6 and in the discussion in the present specification at page 17, line 16 to page 22, line 2.

The claims as currently written can address a situation in which display sections can be automatically changed. As a non-limiting example, the claims can be particularly applicable to a display, such as a portal page accessed through the internet, for an information item that does not have to be displayed all the time, or that is to be displayed only when required. With the claimed invention the configuration of the display window allocated to that information item can be changed when a certain condition indicating updating of a display section is satisfied, which will thereby attract the user's attention.

With respect to Figure 15 in the present specification as a non-limiting example, a Web page may be divided into multiple sections. Sections that are not significant in an ordinary state can be minimized, see for example in the state of Figure 15 the Printer Information section 212 and the Document List section 214 are minimized, whereas the Service List section 211 and the Calendar section 210 are maximized. In an operation that can be realized in the claimed invention, only certain sections can be maximized when they are updated. For example, a minimized frame can be automatically maximized or emphasized when it is updated. As a non-limiting example, if the printer information within Printer Information section 212 is updated, then that Printer Information section 212 can be maximized, such as shown for example in Figures 10-12. The user can thereby easily recognize that certain information is updated. The above-noted operation is also discussed in the present specification for example at page 41, lines 7-19.

The claims as amended by the present response clarify that fulfillment of a prescribed condition is determined based on display configuration definition information and indicating whether information contained in the current display section has been updated, see for example Figures 5 and 6 in the present specification. Further, with the claimed structure the operation in the present invention can automatically change a display format to enhance a

visual recognition to attract a user's attention when information to be contained in a current display section has been updated.

More particularly, a benefit realized in the claimed invention is to enhance a visual effect of a display without increasing a user's workload.

Moshfeghi is not even directed to a device with a similar objective as in the claimed invention. Specifically, Moshfeghi has an objective to allow a specific group of users to browse markup language documents according to user profile information specifying each user's authorization and preferences. In Moshfeghi depending on the level of authorization of a user, different markup language documents to be browsed can be filtered.

In Moshfeghi, although a certain range of markup language documents are displayed in a sub-window based on a determination result using a user's authorization and preferences, Moshfeghi does not use display configuration definition information and indicating whether information contained in the current display section has been updated to perform a determination as to whether the displayed information satisfies a prescribed condition.

That is, in contrast to Moshfeghi, in the claims as written a determination is made whether information to be contained in the current display section satisfies the prescribed condition based on display configuration definition information and indicating whether information contained in the current display section has been updated. Moshfeghi does not disclose or suggest such features.

The basis for the outstanding rejection relies on Moshfeghi stating:

Moshfeghi teaches the dynamic creating of a home page for restricted users based on authorizations in the user profile. (Col. 14, l. 15-40). The page is created dynamically on request, therefore it automatically changes a display format if the profile satisfies the prescribed condition.¹

¹ Office Action of May 8, 2007, middle paragraph of page 4.

Applicants traverse that basis for the rejection as the claims are amended to clarify that the prescribed condition for changing a display format of a current display section to enhance visual recognition is “whether information contained in the current display section has been updated”. Moshfeghi clearly fails to teach or suggest such a feature.

The above-noted grounds for rejection indicates Moshfeghi may change a page based on authorizations in the user profile, which appears to be the prescribed condition in Moshfeghi. The claims are not directed to such an operation in Moshfeghi, but instead in the claims “whether information contained in the current display section has been updated” controls whether a display format is changed to enhance visual recognition. Thereby, the basis for citing Moshfeghi is traversed in view of the presently submitted claim amendments.

Moreover, applicants respectfully submit the teachings in Cadiz do not cure the deficiencies in Moshfeghi.

Cadiz is cited to disclose the automatic display of customized dynamic thumbnails to represent particular information elements such a web pages. However, Cadiz is not believed to cure the deficiencies in Moshfeghi as Cadiz was not cited for dynamically changing a display section, and also does not appear to disclose that different display sections can have their display formats automatically changed to enhance visual recognition based on “whether information contained in the current display section has been updated”.

In such ways the claims as written are believed to distinguish over Moshfeghi in view of Cadiz.

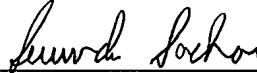
Moreover, no teachings in O’Kane are believed to cure the above-discussed deficiencies of Moshfeghi in view of Cadiz.

In view of the present response applicants respectfully submit the claims as written distinguish over the applied art.

As no other issues are pending in this application, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is now in condition for allowance, and it is hereby respectfully requested that this case be passed to issue.

Respectfully submitted,

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